The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,597.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town .. Rs. 53 0
—— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
—— including postage .... „ 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. „ 14 0
—— including postage .... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
—— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SINCLAIR—April 3rd, at Kirkee, the wife of Mr. George Sinclair, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BINGHAM—DOYLE—April 3th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, M. A., Mr. John Bingham, Bombay Ordnance Department, to Anne Doyle, widow of the late Mr Henry Doyle, of the same department.

DEATH.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE—April 5th, at Girgaum Back Road, Doucebai, daughter of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, aged six years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Muscat twice every three weeks after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "BUSHEE," 860 tons, 180 H. P. Commander T. MCKNEY, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers disembarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Carriage complete by the Steamer of the first, Passengers and Cargo at table to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Cowar	2 „ 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 „ 18
„ Mangalore	3 „ 17	„ Vizagapatam	6 „ 19
„ Carwar	4 „ 18	„ Coconada	8 „ 19
„ Calicut	5 „ 19	„ Madras	9 „ 23
„ Cochin	5 „ 19	„ Negapatam	10 „ 24
„ Tuticorin	7 „ 21	„ Galle	14 „
„ Colombo	23 „	„ Colombo	27 „
„ Galle	7 „	„ Tuticorin	28 „
„ Negapatam	19 „ 24	„ Cochin	29 „
„ Madras	13 „ 27	„ Calicut	30 „
„ Coconada	15 „ 29	„ Cannanore	17 „ 1
„ Vizagapatam	15 „	„ Mangalore	18 „ 1
„ Bimlipatam	16 „	„ Carwar	19 „ 1
„ Calcutta	19 „ 3	Arrive Bombay	22 „ 4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 350 H. P., Commander PATTERSON, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Trincomalee and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
	FARES.				
First Class ... „	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ... „	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ... „	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnaghurry..	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla.....	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Monday.
Goa.....	„ Monday.	Tellicherry ...	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore ...	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore ...	„ Monday.
Mangalore...	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnaghurry..	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

The Steamer "TELLY," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain GREEN, Commander, is now engaged to complete part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 6 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR GOA DIRECT.

THE well-known Steamer "PHLOX" Captain T. GUEDELLAS, has been thoroughly refitted in Hurl and Machinery, will have for the above Port on MONDAY, 8th April 1867, at Noon. Starting from the Apollo Bunder. For Freight or Pas age, apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th March.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

April 14th, 29th, and 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 29th, and 14th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE P. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 20th instant)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SONS Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 908 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,235 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, J. MCKENNA, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Ship "SIMLA" 1,253 tons, Captain T. N. FOSTER, registered at Lloyd's A. 1, 9 years, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46
Second Class.....£26 } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rainford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on the 5th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain THOMPSON will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is convened for TUESDAY the ninth day of April at 11 A. M. at the Offices of the Liquidators to consider and adopt some resolution with regard to a proposition to be made by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation for a COMPROMISE in respect of the monies due by the Bank to this Company.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 1st April 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for puddling the inside face of No. 3 Dam of the Vehar Reservoir.

Further particulars relating to this Contract may be obtained on reference to the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 8th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Municipality, City of Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st April 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar-Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer.

ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings, and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.
Bombay, 1st Jan., 1867.

RED DOST MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 26th March, 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration.

1. A letter from A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. dated 6th March 1867, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next MEETING, his resignation of the Office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

2. To elect a Chairman in the Room of A. R. Scoble Esq., resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward for discussion the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of water rates to be paid by Government for past and future supply of Vehar water to its Establishments.

5. A memorandum from Mr. Secretary Kendall, No. 153, dated 31st January 1867, forwarding Copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Contribution towards the expenses of the Construction of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 27th March, 1867.

NOTICES.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 10, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.			
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.			
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.			
4	Do.	8	do.	
5	Do.	6	do.	
6	Do.	4	do.	Oval.
7	Do.	3	do.	Book Pattern.
8	2	Bt. Gold Lockets large and small.		
9	1	Do.	1	do.
10	1	Do.	1	do.
11	1	Do.	1	do.
12	1	Do.	1	do.
13	1	Do.	1	do.
14	1	Do.	1	do.
15	1	Do.	1	do.
16	1	Do.	1	do.
17	1	Do.	1	do.
18	1	Do.	1	do.
19	1	Do.	1	do.
20	1	Do.	1	do.
21	1	Do.	1	do.
22	1	Do.	1	do.
23	1	Do.	1	do.
24	1	Do.	1	do.
25	1	Do.	1	do.
26	1	Do.	1	do.
27	1	Do.	1	do.
28	1	Do	1	do.
29	1	do.	1	do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.	

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Outstations that they have received in addition to their former large stock of Boots and Shoes, a supply of the following discription of Articles:—

GENTLEMENS' BOOTS.

Kid with Patent Golash (Elastic) Dress.
Do. Enamelled do. do. Walking.
Drab Cloths Enamelled do. do. do.
Morocco Morocco do. do. do.
Kid with Calf Golash.
Croquet Boots in Morocco, Calf and Kid Skins.
Solid Leather Portmanteau

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next Door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to their works, as above, or direct, to the Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of April next the MINIMUM CHARGE for each Waggon load of Half Pressed Cotton will be (100) one hundred Indian Maunds.

E. W. KEILY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—EXTRA TRAIN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—The Public is hereby informed that on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd instant, a SPECIAL LOCAL TRAIN will be run from Kurjut to Callian for the accommodation of Matheran Passengers.

This Special Train will be worked daily (Sundays excepted) in connection with the Ordinary Up Passenger Train now leaving Callian at 7-10 A. M. and arriving in Bombay at 9-37 A. M.

First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked by this Extra Train at Ordinary Rates.

TIME BILL.

Kurjut	Dep. 5-45 A. M.
Narell	Arr. 6-10 „
Do.	Dep. 6-20 „
Budlapoor.....	Arr. 6-55 „
Do.	Dep. 7-0 „
Callian	Arr. 7-29 „

W. KNOX,
Bombay, 1st April 1867. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having 100 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES to be built, is prepared to receive TENDERS for their erection in Two Lots of 50 each; the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Carriage, which will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, on payment of a Fee of One Rupee.

Tenders sealed and marked "TENDER FOR 50 THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES" must be lodged at the Agent's Office by 12 noon, on the 15th April instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the persons to whom the Contracts are given will be required to give SECURITY to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 4th April 1867.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.—The Officers of H. M. S. *Octavia*, and H. M. 25th N. L. I. will by particular request give a SECOND performance on MONDAY, the 8th inst., in aid of the Fund for the relief of destitute Europeans, on which occasion will be produced the screaming Farce entitled—

"MY FRIEND THE MAJOR;"
and the Eastern Farcical Extravaganza,
"THE PACHA OF PIMLICO."

By the kind permission of Commodore Hillyar and the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. *Octavia* will be in attendance.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 5
Stalls (numbered and Reserved)..... „ 5
Stalls (Unreserved) ..... „ 3
Gallery..... „ 2

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance to commence at nine.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—The Office of the above has been REMOVED to Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Bank of Bombay.

CHAS. IGGULDEN.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement inviting Tenders for the conveyance of Troops, Invalids, &c., to England, which appeared in this paper on the 4th and 5th instant, it is hereby notified that the date of final survey has been altered from the 16th instant to the 1st Proximo.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE at his office up to Noon on SATURDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, Invalids, &c., the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

36 Invalids.
78 Men in health.
2 Discharged Men.
14 Women.
10 Children over 10 years.
24 Do. under do.
2 Insanes.
8 Convicts.
3 Marine and Naval Invalids.
Officers as may be considered necessary to embark with the Troops.

2nd. The vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 1st proximo.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement and with the understanding that standing Berths will have to be provided for the whole of the Invalids.

4th. The Troops to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, can grant Orders upon the Chief Offices at

Calcutta, Nagpore,
Madras, Rangoon,
Allahabad, Bangalore.
Lahore,

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller,
Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the RUGHOONATH JEEVA PUREKH of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MADHOWJI under the Firm and style of ATMARA MADHOWJEE & Co., Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half Yearly ACCOUNTS of the above Estate have this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court in accordance with clause 31 of the Act XXVIII. of 1865.

J. A. SEPHERD,
J. GRAY,
J. C. TESDALE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NEW AND INFALLILE METHOD.
નીચે એક ઇનિફાલ્લિબલ એથડ.

TREATMENT INSTATANEOUS AND radical cure of CORNS (ચોતન) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, DR. DEFRIES, Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may has been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPING COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDITION.

धी प्रींस आफ वेल्स शीपींग कंम्पनी लीमीटेड.
धी प्रीन्स आइ वेलस शीपींग कंमपनी (लीमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY the 9th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of appointing an Inspector or Inspectors in conformity with Article 10 of Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and of the BOMBAY CONTRACT & BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of April next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any, to Messrs. JOHN BEATTIE and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very depressed. Sales of Bank of Bombay Shares took place at 71 per cent. discount: the market closes at 72 per cent. discount with a downward tendency. Old Financials are enquired for at Rs. 48; Royals at Rs. 58 and Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 61 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 0¼d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½.
Do.	30 days' sight	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	215 nominal.
China Honee Bills	60 days sight	218.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	248 to 255
Dholleras	190 to 210
Bhowsuggur	
Oomrawuttee	170 to 195
Akote	
Comptah	215 to 225
Vingoria	210 to 215
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 240
Akote	
Kumdeish	235 to 240
Barsee	
Dholleras	240 to 255
Bhowsuggur	
Hingunghaut	260 to 270
Broach	245 to 255
Veerawl	225 to 230
Vingoria	235 to 240
Comptah	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 270

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,300 to 1,500 Candies.
Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Adams, Lieutenant A. F., 2/24 Foot, on leave, from Rangoon.
Stewart, Captain J. S., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Palomcottah.
Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Stewart, Captain J., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Bishop, Colonel G. W., Bengal Fusiliers, on furlough, to Europe.
Campbell, Captain A. H. E., Judicial Superintendent, on duty, to Goolburgole.
Bacon, Major E. A., Brigade Major, Bombay, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 2rd April.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made in the Barrack Department:—

Conductor Samuel Edwards to take rank from the 16th October 1863, vice Coleman, deceased.

Conductor Oscar Byrne to take rank from the 3rd August 1864, vice Wilmore, deceased.

Sub-conductor Henry Knapman to be Conductor from the 5th June 1865, vice Gateley, deceased.

Sub-conductor John Lyons to be Conductor from the 25th September 1865, vice Barnard, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Edward Fisher, Staff Corps, 28th March 1867.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed [illegible] years' service, to be Surgeon Major from the date [illegible] subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

[illegible] William Peach, M.D., 20th March 1867.

[illegible]ing Officers having applied for admission [illegible]re are admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, [illegible] the 12th September 1866, subject to the [illegible]jesty's Secretary of State for India:—

[illegible] Major Hugh George Robison, 3rd

[illegible]r William Rice, 25th Regiment

[illegible]n Frederic Wilson Jones, [illegible]den, 6th Regiment N. I.

[illegible]egiment N. I.

[illegible] completed twenty [illegible]2th September 1866,

[illegible]rge Robison.

[illegible]ice.

[illegible] completed twelve [illegible]e 12th September

[illegible]ric William Jones.

FURLOUGH.

Colonel C. J. [illegible] Bengal) Engineers, [illegible]dah, is allowed fur[illegible]lough to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon [illegible], of the Bengal Medical Establishment, [illegible]ough to Europe for twenty months, on private affairs.

Major J. Doran, Commandant Her Majesty's 27th (P[illegible] N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for [illegible] medical certificate.

The following officers [illegible]urlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Captain J. G. Wa[illegible]orps, Commandant Governor's Body Guard, fo[illegible]y months.

Captain T. W. B[illegible] Staff Corps, wing officer Her Majesty's 20th Regiment N. I., for twenty months.

Captain W. H. F. Sykes, Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, for two years.

Captain A. H. Sweny, attached to Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, without pay, for six months, on private affairs.

Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twenty months.

ORDERS, &c. CONFIRMED.

The following order is confirmed:—

By Brigadier General C. Birdwood, directing Colonel Adams, 40th Foot, to assume command of the Deesa Brigade from the 23rd March, until further orders, on the former proceeding on medical certificate.

RETIREMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. D. Glasse to retire from the Service from the 31st March 1867, under the provisions of paragraph 14 of G. O. No. 619 of 3rd November last.

The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry:—

Lietenant-Colonel (Major General Retired List) George Pope, C. B., by the death of Colonel (Major General) J. C. Heath, on the 24th March 1867.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointment is made:—

21st *Regiment N. I., or (Marine Battalion.)*—Captain G. M. Lyons, to be wing officer, vice Hassard.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Captain L. G. Brown, Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 22nd Regiment N. I., has passed the examination required by G. O. C. No. 30 of 10th January 1866.

BENGAL.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, March 30.)

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. A. M. Monteath is appointed Director General of the Post Office of India with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr. H. B. Riddell made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Mr. A. M. Monteath on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

John Coryton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (the term of his original temporary appointment having expired), is re-appointed to officiate as Recorder of Moulmein and Judge of the Moulmein Court of Small Causes until further orders.

RESIGNATION

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. W. T. Baldwin to resign the Civil Service from the 31st July last.

CIVIL.

(From the Gazette of India, March 30.)

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D., whose tenure of Office, under Section 5 of Act II of 1857, will expire by effluxion of time on the 27th instant.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Dickens, R.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Whiteley Stokes, Esq.
S. Power, Esq.
H. F. Blandford.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicary.

Notification dated the 22nd instant, is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

5 Prince Llewelyn.....Davies.....Rangoon.
Manchester (s) .....Teasdale.....Mangalore, Ap il 1.
Benares (s) .....Hall.....Hongkong, March 15.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

5 Krishna (s) .....Colborn .....Aden and Suez.
Eagle.....Longlais.....Rangoon.
Isabella Kerr .....Galloway.....Liverpool.
Moss Rose .....Buston .....Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Morris England*, Pollock, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Abel Tasman*, T. R. Ryken, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sankey*, Wm. Knight, bound to Havre.

The following vessels dropped down yesterday:—

S. S. *Nerbudda*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Feudatory*, for Karrachee.
S. S. *Penjaud*, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Johnnie*, for Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

NOW READY
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.
CONTAINING
The ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of the TRAINS of all the INDIAN RAILWAYS.
The DATES of SAILING of the VESSELS of all the INDIAN, STEAM and SHIPPING COMPANIES.
The TRANSIT ARRANGEMENTS of the INDIAN DAK COMPANIES.
ROUTES by STEAMERS.
ROUTES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and CENTRAL PROVINCES
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Price—Eight Annas.

TO LET, the OFFICES, in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices

A NATIVE, 20 years of age, Educated at Elphinstone High School, wishes to be apprenticed to an English mercantile FIRM for two years. He will pay a Premium for the privilege. Address "HINDOO," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per S. S. "INDORE," for Singapore and Hongkong, will please have their Cargo on board before the 8th instant as the Steamer will positively sail on the morning of the 10th.
Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 9th.
C. B. COLAH, Agent S. S. *Indore*.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A SPECIAL Communication of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Bombay will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, at the rear of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April next, at 6 o'clock precisely.
By order of the District Grand Master,
C. E. MITCHELL, W. M. 944,
6th April 1867. District Grand Secretary.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Arbitrators will submit a Report of their proceedings, and of the prospects of the Liquidation under the Deed of arrangement, and the Creditors will be requested to decide upon the future action to be taken, as regards the final distribution of assets, and adjustment of the Estate.
Bombay, 5th April 1867. Manager to the Arbitrators. F. A. SPENCER,

NOTICE.—The Committee appointed by Government to report on the subject of EUROPEAN PAUPERISM, having nominated the Commissioner of Police as the Central Officer of Relief to administer the funds, he requests, on behalf of the Committee, that private individuals will kindly refrain from relieving Europeans (except by food) but forward their contributions in money, or old clothes, which will be most thankfully received, to the Mazagon Police Office
F. H. SOUTER,
Bombay, 5th April 1867. Commissioner of Police.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY the twenty-third day of April 1867 at 4 P. M. to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Report of the continuing Directors.
2. To pass a special resolution requiring that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER.
The 5th day of April 1867.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 6th April, on the ground at SUDDER ADAULUT. The following Articles, the property of the HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).
The Frames, Pillars, Roofing, and Cast Iron Work of four Iron Bungalows, dimensions 105 by 42.
A large number of Venetian and Panel Doors with Frames The workmanship is of the best and the sizes are suitable for Bangalows.
TEAK SCANTLING MEASURING
5. 8 by 5 by 3½.
8. 6 by 3½ by 3½—4. 6 by 4½ by 3½.
Wrought Iron girders of sizes from 12 to 15 feet in length.
A quantity of Brass fitting for Doors and Windows of the very best description.
A quantity of Miscellaneous Articles.
G. B. GLADDING.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Regimental Orders by Major General H. Rivers, Commandant.
During the ensuing week No. 1 (Fort) Company will parade at the Town Hall as follows:—MONDAY 8th April at 6-30 A. M., TUESDAY 9th at 5-30 P. M., WEDNESDAY 10th at 5-30 P. M., THURSDAY 11th at 6-30 A. M.
Nos. 3 and 4 (Mazagon) Companies will parade at the P. and O. Company's Dockyard as under:—TUESDAY 9th April at 6 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, 11th at 5-15 P. M., SATURDAY 13th at 3-30 P. M.
Members are requested to provide themselves with the undress uniform as soon as possible.
By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, 8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 6th April 1867.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 3 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company held on the 3rd instant, viz.
1st. To alter clause 6 of the Articles of Association relating to the number of shareholders required to form a quorum.
2nd. To alter clause 10 of the Articles of Association relative to the qualification for Directorship.
3rd. To alter clause 11 of the Articles of Association with reference to the number of Directors.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next the 8th instant, the SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN at present advertised to leave Narel daily at 6-15 A. M. will be discontinued, and on and from TUESDAY the 9th instant the ordinary Local Passenger Train now running daily between Bombay and Callian will be run to and from Kurjut calling at Narel for the Special accommodation of Matheran passengers.
TIME BILL.

Down Trains on Mondays' Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.	P. M.	Up Trains on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.	A. M.
Callian	Dep. 7-45	Kurjut	Dep. 6-20
Budlapoor	Arri. 8-3	Narel	Arri. 6-40
Do.	Dep. 8-6	Do.	Dep. 6-45
Narel	Arri. 8-30	Budlapoor	Arri. 7-12
Do.	Dep. 8-35	Do.	Dep. 7-14
Kurjut	Arri. 8-55	Callian	Arri. 7-30

W. KNOX,
Bombay, 5th April 1867. General Traffic Manager.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I. Drainage Scheme for Bombay.
II. The proposed State Bank of India.
III. Dr. Livingstone.
IV. Sheep Farms.
V. Review: Villemain's Souvenirs Contemporains.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. " 20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	" 0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—MR. GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Government House, Parell, on MONDAY the 8th of April, from 5 to 7 o'clock. J. G. GRAHAM, Capt.
A. D. C.
Government House, Parell, 5th April 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

No class of tradesmen are allowed to make excessive charges with so little complaint as those who bury the dead. We all know that funeral pomps and mortal woes are accompanied with heavy expenses—often unquestioned—and which if questioned give rise to unhappy regrets and unfeeling retorts. The undertaker generally gets his full demands satisfied, and as his ideas can only have reference to the present and he must be more or less regardless of future custom he shapes his charges accordingly.

As it is with the undertaker so it is with the modern liquidator. While he consigns the estates under friendly deeds and Act XXVIII. and Insolvent Companies to the tomb he cannot look to any extension of such mournfully happy times for him, he makes hay while the sun shines, and as he shakes his melancholy head with due gravity he gathers together his fees and commissions as best he can and to as large an extent as possible. The first law in nature is said to be self-preservation, and we are surprised that shareholders in Companies and creditors to estates can allow themselves to be as generous as they are in the renumeration they sanction to those who are to act for them in winding up or dealing with their affairs.

The winding up of the Old Financial better known by that familiar name than that of the Financial Association of India and China, Limited—the last rose of the short summer of Bombay's prosperity for some time left blooming alone, consigns the only remaining "Financial" to the tomb. Vain efforts were made to keep it alive—it rallied for a time—a new constitution was even tried, but on Monday, amidst a few old friends, it sunk at last, and all was over. No sooner was the fate of the old Financial settled than the Commercial undertaker was called in and, while the mourning friends were full of grief and overflowing with generosity, they appointed Mr. John Smith liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the realized assets.

We do not know how long the liquidation of the old Financial will take, but calculating the remuneration on the assets detailed in the statement published by the Association on the 1st January last, Mr. John Smith will be entitled to the modest sum of Rs. 75,000 for the job, and we presume, that as is usual in Bombay, he will have no office or clerks' expenses to pay out of that sum. We have no doubt that Mr. John Smith will perform his work well and that the liquidation will be satisfactory in his hands; but we can hardly believe that the shareholders had realized their position when they resolved on granting him such an immense recompense.

The old Financial Liquidation is not a solitary specimen. The shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company were as liberal to their liquidators as those of the Old Financial are to theirs. Condoning or forgetting all mismanagment, the unnecessary and continuous lock up of funds in the Asiatic Bank and the obstacles put forward by the secretaries and one of their members, who was also Chairman of the Company to the resolution for winding up, the shareholders appointed as liquidators three members of the firm who were secretaries and authorised them to draw one per cent. commission on the assets as realized. The assets were estimated at more than one crore of rupees, and, on a statement recently published, the amount of commission was estimated at one lac of rupees. For this handsome remuneration the liquidators might have been supposed to dispense with the expensive establishment the Company had maintained and to conduct the liquidation with only mechanical official aid, but we leave our readers to form their own ideas on the subject when we say that a gentleman who used to sign all documents "for the secretaries" now acts in the same capacity "for the liquidators" receiving a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and this same gentleman is to be allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe at the expense of the shareholders though on a somewhat smaller salary.

We will not confine our examples to public Companies where the liquidators are allowed to run riot. We can quote one large estate winding up under a friendly deed where the assets have [illegible] and the trustees, all men of position in Bombay, were allowed a commission of three per cent on them. No sooner were the trustees fairly settled in office than they found that a manager was necessary. They appointed a gentleman on a salary of Rs 1,500 per mensem, which, however, was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, the rate now payable. This gentleman does all the work while the trustees untrammelled with the business, exercising only the mildest supervision have already been able to take at least half a lac of rupees each, on account of commission.

We could quote an almost similar instance under Act XXVIII. but we do not think it necessary. We will leave the subject to shareholders of defunct Companies and the creditors in estates in liquidation, to consider how their property is being dealt with, and to take such measures as they may consider necessary. If they think fit to allow liquidators to thrive so well on their misfortunes, well and good, but we can only look on many of the liquidators now proceeding in Bombay as a portion, and we hope the only remaining portion of the recklessness from which Bombay is suffering.

It gives us much pleasure to notice that the preliminary operations of the Bombay Scottish Education Society have been so far advanced that the first school in connection with the Society will be opened in a few days. The teachers—both master and mistress have lately arrived from Scotland, and were selected from amongst a large number of candidates by very competent judges. The system of instruction is to be based on that of the national schools of Scotland, and the Committee of the Scottish Education Society are keeping in view the necessity of educating up to the university standard in all cases where this is desired by parents. The school will therefore maintain a High School division as soon as advanced scholars can be secured, if such should enter the school. The most pressing want of Protestant European parents as regards sound and liberal education for their children is there for about to be in some measure at once supplied. Considering the special training and high qualifications of the teachers, and the liberality of the Society in providing superior instruction for children in Bombay it cannot be doubted that this first school will be a decided success. There is comfort too in knowing that the funds of the Society are sufficient for securing a permanent institution, and our Scottish friends deserve the sincere thanks of the European Protestant community for subscribing to the Society so handsomely as they have done during a prevailing monetary panic. When a strong and permanent school can be started in times like the present, it may be surely supposed that with the removal of the depression from the money market and the return of confidence the funds of the school will be largely augmented. We trust the Society will not be long without a building of its own.

The school fees we are informed have been fixed at a low limit for India, and are graduated according to the standard of education that may be selected by the parents of the scholars. This is a good rule and will no doubt be regarded with favour by those who may be affected by it. The situation of the Fort as the best place for this school has been selected apparently with reference to the most pressing want of those who require education. We are glad to find that the Committee have agreed with us in this particular, for we are quite assured that the Fort is accessible to a greater number of children than any other part of the island.

In the establishment of this permanent Scottish School in Bombay it must be remembered that only a very small section of the community, and a very small number of that section have contributed towards the removal of the disgrace which attached to European education in this city. There is abundant room for an extension of education and the establishment of other schools as permanent as the one under notice. While it scarcely appears necessary to ask our Scottish friends to look after the Funds of their Society—for we have the best evidence in their present financial condition that they are quite alive to the necessity of a permanent endowment—we must seriously enquire whether other educational Societies in Bombay should not put forth greater efforts to secure education for the dozens of poor European children who are at present without school instruction? Let us hope that the example of the Scottish Education Society may not be without its good effects.

We have heard that a very fair number of scholars have been secured for the new Scottish School, and that it will open with about twenty on the rolls. This number will soon we trust be largely increased; and although the Society has more in view the sound and scriptural education of children than that the school should be self-supporting, we would hope that the number of paying scholars will place the Society in a position to bestow gratuitous education on the children of poor parents, of whom there are not a few in Bombay at present. Why should not monthly subscribers of Rupees five be permitted to return one child to the school? Such a rule would have a double good effect:—it would obtain admission for poor children who would not be known or distinguished as "pauper scholars," while it would give the subscriber a special interest in his own nomination. This interest would be useful also to the general improvement of the school, for nothing does a school so much good as the frequent visits of benevolent and wealthy members of the community. Let us urge this point on the members of the Committee and the subscribers to the Scottish Education Society. Much liberality may be thrown away if no further help is accorded to a school, such as may be given by occasional visits. We conclude our notice of the Scottish School by welcoming the teachers to Bombay with much cordiality, and by wishing the institution the success it so well deserves.

BOMBAY—THE ELYSIUM OF THE WORLD.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANY one long absent from Bombay, and yet having read its daily newspapers, naturally returns expecting to see it a City of Palaces. From the unprecedented flow of wealth into it, it was but natural to suppose the place would be improved vastly. It almost made one giddy to read of the projected public buildings—ornamental, useful, and charitable; the reclamation schemes, and fabulous price set on every square yard of earth, made the absentee lament that on his return every road would be covered by factories, public buildings, or princely dwelling places; no vacant spot would remain whereon a wild flower or weed could grow, nor a bangle-bedizened child disport itself; nor would a tract remain uncovered, save the crowded highway; nay, the very sea shore, wet and dank, where the Parsee resorted to pray, was to be reclaimed for the iron horse, and the fresh life-giving sea breeze contaminated by the fumes of Screened Wallsend," and sickening smell of oil and steam.

In the zenith of Bombay's prosperity, scores of men came to the front aspiring to great reforms, moved thereto apparently by laudable ambition, and feelings of refined humanity; dozens became heroes of foundation stones; none were treated as madmen, or self-seeking schemers; they were not despised and rejected—men of sorrows and acquainted with grief—but each was then, and simultaneously with the birth of the idea, raised to his pedestal of glory, and, unlike Moses of old, gained the land of promise at railroad speed.

The late Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, and others of that ilk, have departed hence, bespattered with glory, and the world should know how cheap they purchased their praise; they have scarce left a lasting monument behind them, There are no decent dwelling houses, and few respectable public buildings in Bombay: a Bengalee drawing his pay from the present military paymaster's shed would doubt the validity of the cheque; a sick Englishman taken to the hospital provided for him ought to die; the sick officer in his sanitarium would indeed find them sad sea waves—those to which he listened on the adjacent shore, as they yielded up human bones, amongst other quaint things of the deep.

The late Governor had power to do great good, more power than will ever again be permitted to any ruler of Bombay, because of the illimitable wealth which flooded the island, but he appears to have [illegible] as helplessly as most of the dupes of the ill[illegible] starred projects of his reign; he might have [illegible] raised monuments of usefulness from public [illegible] funds alone, and saved the Indian Government [illegible]rores of rupees, but he was far too complete[illegible] a Hindoo for the occasion; it was India for t[illegible]e Indians with a vengeance, the governed r[illegible]ce gained the ascendant in Bombay, money ma[illegible]e the man. Mark one of the results; our Edu[illegible]national Institutions, at least some of them, mi[illegible]ght as well have closed; the veriest boys dream[illegible] of shares and premiums, instead of the letters [illegible] of the English alphabet; the European bowed to [illegible] the Asiatic, to the great magnate of the shar[illegible] market, and sate on his coach box; everythi[illegible]g was as anomalous as Professor Fuller wh[illegible] skates in Russian fur on icy mountains in the [illegible]orrid zone. But to return to our state of arrangem[illegible]ts on reaching Bombay, save and except the Elph[illegible]instone Circle and the removal of the Fort w[illegible]lls, we fail to perceive what Sir Bartle Frere (w[illegible]o might have done so much) has really done.

Regard our Rotter[illegible] Row!—appropriately named indeed—once a pleasant expanse of turf, green and welcome to [illegible] the eye, a place whereon we have indulged in [illegible]any a gallop; what ingenuity could have [illegible]poilt it more completely than by studding it with unsightly posts and rails, so thickly set[illegible] and so puzzling to thread, that the maze o[illegible] Hampton Court might yield the palm? Th[illegible] foreshore—once the most charming resort in [illegible] Bombay—is now occupied by what might be be[illegible]t likened to the vertebral column of the fabl[illegible]d sea-serpent, and bit by bit each segment will [illegible] be claimed by the waves. But worse than all [illegible] the fact, that there are no decent dwelling-h[illegible]uses in the island, and the railway station wh[illegible]ich the wanderer first reaches fills his mind wi[illegible]th wonder: there is not a road-side station on [illegible] the railways of the Punjaub that cannot claim a better specimen of architecture. It would be [illegible] unfair to blame the late Governor for every short[illegible]coming, but it is permitted one to ask, *what* he did f[illegible] Bombay in a time of unexampled prosperity; and [illegible]rs is the more the right to ask after so much has [illegible] boasted, for it was impossible to believe an[illegible] reading the daily papers, that anything could [illegible] *wanting* in Bombay. It was to be the Eden of t[illegible] World, the Paradise of the Univ[illegible]rse! Well may we congratulate ourselves that we have a Governor, who—whatever his [illegible]shortcomings may be—is not a Hindoo, or one [illegible]rammelled with traditions and customs of the st[illegible]ice. We trust he will not fall into the usual Indi[illegible] groove, nor listen to the voice of the charmers arou[illegible] him, but be like one who came to India ignoran[illegible] of its usages, who struck out a path of indepen[illegible]ence in a time of the greatest difficulty, and [illegible]did more brilliant service than any one who pr[illegible]eded him: we allude to Sir Hugh Rose, who—[illegible]n offered advice—invariably answered "Ten [illegible]usand thanks! Tell Macdonald!!"

THE death of Dr. Costello, will probably confirm Dr. Pelly as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mhow Division; and Dr. Rogers as Presidency Surgeon, 2nd Division. It is also understood that Dr. Campbell is contemplating a return to India.

THE following is a statement showing the amount of silver received and coined in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the month of February last.

	Government.	Merchants.	Coined.
Calcutta	Rs. 1,776	Rs. 18,16,793	Rs. 22,297
Madras	"	" 10,427	" 51,000
Bombay	" 4,62,471	" 78,195	" 6,19,436

THE amount of Government Promissory Notes outstanding on the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 22nd March as enfaced for payment of interest in London was Rs. 12,78,05,932. The amount enfaced at the different Presidencies between the 2nd and 22nd March were Madras Rs. 1,12,700; Bombay Rs. 55,000; Calcutta Rs. 2,58,600. During the same period the amount written off in the London register transferred to India was Rs. 6,03,96[illegible]

A COMPARATIVE Abstract of the traffic on the Guaranteed Railways of India published in a supplement to the *Gazette of India* shews the earnings of the Railways for the four quarters of 1865 and 1866. There is an increase on the earnings of all the Railways in 1866 as will be seen from the following analysis:—

The total earnings of the East Indian Railway for 1865 was Rs. 1,673,253 and for 1866 Rs. 2,010,045.

Eastern Bengal Railway for 1865 Rs. 123,505 and for 1866 Rs. 129,702.

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway for 1865 Rs. 9,934 and for 1866 Rs. 10,372.

Punjab Railway for 1865 Rs. 54,125 and for 1866 Rs. 94,098.

Madras Railway for 1865 Rs. 3,99,464, and for 1866 Rs. 4,28,380.

Great Southern of India for 1865 Rs. 35,128 and for 1866 Rs. 45,580.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway for 1865 Rs. 1,171,130 and for 1866 Rs. 1,249,839.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for 1865 Rs. 3,10,413 and for 1866 Rs. 3,99,755.

Sindh Railway for 1865 Rs. 81,538, and for 1866 Rs. 98,207.

On the East Indian Railway 9½ miles more were open in 1866 than in 1865; on the Punjab Railway 65 miles more were open; on the Madras Railway 44 miles more were open; on the Great Southern of India 4 miles more were open; on the G. I. P. Railway 138 more miles were open; and on the Sindh 4 miles more were open. The following shews the average receipt per week per mile open:—

	1865	1866.
East Indian Railway	28·7	34·2
Eastern Bengal Railway	21·5	22·6
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway	6·8	7·1
Punjaub Railway	5·5	7·1
Madras Railway	13·2	13·1
Great Southern of India Railway	8·5	10·5
G. I. P. Railway	37·4	32·4
B. B. and C. I. Railway	19·5	22·1
Sindh Railway	14·9	17·3

WE have received the Budget Estimate of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Port for the year 1867-68. We learn from it that the amount at present invested in Government Paper is Rs. 4,45,200—the interest thereon being Rs. 18,888—and that the balance on 1st October 1866 was Rs. 55,943. The amount of collections on account of Port Dues on sea going vessels of the burthen of ten tons and upwards at two annas per ton is estimated at Rs. 1,46,752; the amount of Pilotage is estimated at Rs. 1,15,865; transporting fees Rs. 18,965; and these with various other small sums make up a total estimated revenue of Rs. 8,14,553. This sum it is anticipated will be spent as follows:—Amount of members' fees, Secretary and office establishment Rs. 17,800; Pensions Rs. 8,618; building time ball tower on N. E. Bastion of the Castle Rs. 20,000; building light house on the Island of Kennery Rs. 1,00,000; repairs to boat shed at Colaba Rs. 2,930; steam anchor hoy Rs. 22,500; three schooners for the Pilot service Rs. 1,22,000; repairs to Mazagon Bunder Rs. 1,10,800; steam water boats for the supply of water to the shipping Rs. 70,000; officer's pay and other Port Fund charges Rs. 38,600; Conservator's boat Rs. 7,440; repairing and purchasing buoys Rs. 40,000; cost of establishment, &c, of Floating light Colaba Rs. 12,602; pay of 16 pilots Rs. 35,640; pilots' house rent Rs. 13,200; pilot boat establishment, &c. Rs. 39,469; depreciation in Government paper Rs. 50,220; leaving a balance in the hands of the Pilotage Board of Rs. 15,755.

THE following is the resolution of Government on the letters from Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner N. D., and Mr. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, in reference to the extermination of the old Cotton grown in Khandeish:—

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in again acknowledging the successful endeavours of Mr. Ashburner, and the officers associated with him, for improving the staple in Khandeish. An advance of Rs. 20,000 has already been sanctioned for the purchase of Hingunghat seed. There can be no question as to the great pecuniary benefits the ryots have derived by the substitution of Berar seed for that of the indigenous Khandeish. At the same time it must be doubted whether any reliable data are forthcoming as to the precise amount of the gain that has ensued. Mr. Ashburner estimates it at a quarter of a million sterling. The proposed rewards to the Mamlutdars, amounting to Rs. 1,820, are sanctioned, as their labours have directly aided in the suppression of fraud. This amount may be legitimately charged to the Cotton Fund. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Revenue Commissioner that it would not be advisable to throw on the Press Companies the additional responsibility of sampling the different descriptions of cotton brought to them; or of fixing any precise standard by which cotton should be considered dirty and unfit to be pressed. These are duties that properly belong to the Cotton Frauds Department. At the same time it would be clearly to the advantage of all parties if the owners of Presses would undertake, with the consent of the owners of the cotton to affix a mark denoting the description and quality of the cotton contained in each bale. The Chamber of Commerce should be requested to favour Government with their opinion on this point. Instead of appointing the Mamlutdars in the cotton districts Sub-Inspectors, it will be preferable to recognize their exertions by special rewards.

MR. CHARLES F. BROWNE, the American humorist, better known throughout the United States, as well as in England, as Artemus Ward, died at Southampton on Wednesday the 6th March at the early age of 33 years. Shortly after he was compelled by advancing illness to relinquish—temporarily, as was then hoped—the entertainments he was nightly giving in London with increasing success and popularity, he removed to Southampton, intending as soon as his health would permit to return home to America. The best medical skill was called into the aid of the patient, but his illness,

public companies of this kind; and I believe that a Company which has identified itself so much with shares as this Company is known to have done will never secure the confidence of the public. (Applause.) I think that the sooner it is wound up and the assets distributed, the better; and I believe that in the course of a year or two, if a similar Company were started with the present directors, it would have the support and confidence of the public. I therefore propose—"That the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 21st ult.—that the Financial Association of India and China be wound up voluntarily—be confirmed."

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Soraljee Narelwalla seconded this proposition.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. J. T. Mackenzie said he had been requested to move the following resolution:—"That John Smith, Esq., at present manager of the Association, be appointed liquidator of the same, and that he be allowed a commission of two and a half per cent. on the assets recovered, on the understanding that he is to continue as hereto-fore to give his whole services to the Company." He thought it was unnecessary for him to say anything in support of this resolution. The shareholders had had practical opportunities of judging of the advantages they had derived from having Mr. Smith as their manager, and they could not do better than obtain the same advantages from him as a liquidator. Mr. Smith, he believed, was not bound to serve the Company under any agreement. It was only fair, therefore, that he should be appointed sole liquidator. He (Dr. Mackenzie) had been a shareholder from the very commencement of the Company, and held a considerable number of shares; and he felt that he owed a great deal personally to their present manager; and was sure the other shareholders would say the same.

A Parsee suggested that Mr. Smith might be made sole liquidator under the supervision of the present Board.

The Chairman: Is that proposed as an amendment?

Mr. King: It is suggested as an addition, I think.

The Chairman: I may merely explain on behalf of the Board that we have every confidence in Mr. Smith's management of the Company, and that we do not think it necessary that we should interfere. I think that with that assurance the gentleman who has made the suggestion will probably be satisfied.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer begged to suggest that there ought to be two liquidators instead of one, in order that there might be one to attend to the liquidation in case Mr. Smith was sick or absent. He thought that additional liquidator should be a native gentleman.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy supported this proposition.

The motion submitted by Dr. Mackenzie was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangheer: I have proposed an amendment. I proposed that two liquidators should be appointed instead of one.

Mr. Smith: You cannot propose that.

Mr. Hormusjee: Why not?

Mr. Smith: Because you ought to have given two days' notice of it.

Mr. Hormusjee again urged that it was necessary, for the reason he had already stated, that two liquidators should be appointed.

Mr. Prentis said that if any difficulty should arise, in consequence of there being only one liquidator, it would be quite practicable to meet it by calling a general meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. M. R. DeQuadros fancied one liquidator would do as well as two, but he would simply remark that the remuneration which was proposed would be too high for one liquidator. Two and a half per cent. would be something like £5,000. He thought Rs. 25,000 or some other lump sum would be better. The amount to be realised would be something like twenty-five lakhs. The C[illegible]pany had already lost a good deal of money, and could not afford to be too liberal.

Mr. Smith: I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for carrying the resolution—for I believe it is carried. With regard to what Mr. De Quadros has said, I do not at all agree with it. I certainly would not act for such remuneration. I have done my best for the shareholders in the past, and have done so cheerfully. I have always been treated in the best manner by the shareholders, but I consider at the same time that in winding up the affairs of the Company, I am entitled to the usual remuneration. I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That J. A. Forbes, Esq., S. L. Acland, Esq., E. D. Sassoon, Esq., and Sorabjee Framjee, Esq., or any three of them who are willing to act, be appointed a committee of shareholders with power to enquire into the affairs of the liquidation and that their remuneration be the same as that of the present directors." I can only say that as this is the pretty general feeling of the shareholders themselves, it is certainly equally agreeable to me to have a committee of shareholders appointed with whom I may consult as any issue any point that may arise in the course of the liquidation and to whom I can afford any information that is wanted either by themselves personally or by the shareholders generally. I would desire that the liquidation should be as open and public as it can be, and that the shareholders should have as much information as they can possibly have; and as their object is pretty much the same as mine—viz., to get as much and to get it as soon as possible—I believe we shall get on very well together. (Applause).

The proposition was seconded by Mr. King, and carried unanimously.

Mr. King: The meeting would be glad to know whether you can give any idea of the time when the liquidation is likely to be finished.

Mr. Smith: It is impossible to say. It may take fifteen months, but most of the funds will be got in within a year.

Mr. King: Will you be able to declare an interim dividend?

Mr. Smith: I think so.

Mr. King: Would it be possible to declare a dividend within two months?

Mr. Smith: I should say that it would be possibe even in less time. I don't see why there might not be one within the next two weeks.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH APRIL.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Shaik Hoossein, Inspector of Police in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged before this Worship, with the above offence.

Mr. Crawford represented the Company; Dr. Reid defended the prisoner.

Dr. Reid asked under what authority the prisoner had been taken into custody. The case should be proceeded with according to the information, and the learned gentleman wanted to know by whom the information was laid in this case

Mr. Crawford said that he would presently put a witness into the box, and he would state the whole facts of the case.

Ahilia Tookaram stated—I am a transit-guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and was so in the month of January last. My pay was twenty-five rupees a month. The prisoner paid me my wages for January and February last. He paid me twenty-five rupees for each of these months, neither more nor less. There is no other transit-guard or policeman bearing my name. I am not a third class constable.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid:—I go along the entire line: I receive my pay in Bombay. I have a brother of the name of Dhurnajee, a clerk in the employ of the Company. I cannot read English. When we receive our wages the defendant puts a mark for us against our names. When I am not present my brother receives my pay. In February last I was present but the money was actually paid into the hands of my brother. I have never received more than my pay as a transit-guard. I am not aware my name appears on two pay sheets as holding two appointments. I received the money for January from Shaik Hoossein, Lieutenant Birdwood was present either in January or February when I received my pay. On the 21st February I had been before General Rivers regarding the two names. I went before the General in the dress of a third class constable. I did this by desire of the prisoner. I was surprised at this, and I afterwards heard my name on two pay sheets. I never wore the belt of a third class constable before this. I have a third class constable's belt on me now. The prisoner Shaik Hoosein gave me this belt about three or four days ago. I was in Bombay yesterday. I returned from Sholapore four days ago. Yesterday I went to receive my wages. I swear I did not return from Sholapore yesterday.

Narrayen Shagoon sworn:—I am cashier in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. I gave the prisoner on or about the 4th February Rs. 5,079-4 for salaries and wages of the Police staff for January. I also paid him the salaries for February to be paid in March.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid:—I am cashier under the accountant Mr. Farnell.

Mr. William Allingham, assistant accountant and cashier stated, that he had heard the evidence of the last witness. The sum of Rs. 5,079-4 mentioned by him was made up as follows:—Rs. 230 for the superintendent's office at Ecree Bunder; Rs. 3,465 was the total for the railway Police at Boree Bunder for the month of January, Rs. 67-12 appeared on the Poona sheet, but the prisoner had it transferred to be paid here; Rs. 28-8 was manipulated in this sum. Rs 1-2-8 was the total amount for the transit-guards pay for January. The sum of Rs. 5,099 mentioned by the last witness as the wages for Police for the month of February was made up as follows:—Bombay Police Rs. 3,311 and Rs. 10 transferred from Poona. The sum of Rs. 3,311 included the sum of Rs. 3,155, the total of the pay sheet for railway police. The sum of Rs. 3,321 and Rs. 1,778 for pay of transit-guards amounted to Rs. 5,099 the sum mentioned by Narrayen Sagoon.

In answer to question by Dr. Reid, witness said the pay list for January bore the signature of Lieutenant Birdwood, Superintendent of Police. The pay list was signed before the money was paid. It was the duty of the Superintendent to send in the abstracts signed. The name of Lieutenant Birdwood appeared to both these abstracts. The name of the informant appeared in both abstracts in different capacities, in one as a salary of Rs. 25 a month as transit-guard, in the other Rs. 11 a month as railway constable. The prisoner was in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police in February and his name appeared as such on the abstracts.

Narrayen Cassinath, Head Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, proved the signature of the prisoner in the two abstracts.

Dr. Reid for the defence contended that the case had completely broken down. Lieutenant Birdwood, Superintendent of Police signed the pay abstract for the month of January before he got the money, the prisoner had nothing to do with the abstract. The learned gentleman said that the prosecution entirely failed to prove the charge of forgery, there was no evidence whatever to support it. As for the charge of cheating it must be shown that the prisoner either received the money or misused it. It was quite absurd that a man in receipt of rupees one hundred and eighty a month would defraud the Company for a trifling sum of Rs. 11. The prisoner signed the abstracts while he was acting for Lieutenant Birdwood. The informant Ahilia Tookaram, the learned counsel considered, gave his evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner. This man and his brother Dhackjee, who is a clerk in the same office, and who wrote these abstracts, were the real conspirators. Dr. Reid said that the men of their caste were a most crafty people. He submitted that there was not the least evidence against the accused, and therefore requested His Worship to discharge him at once

Mr. Crawford then made a few observations on behalf of the prosecution.

His Worship asked Mr. Crawford whether he would produce any evidence to show that Ahilia Tookaram was not a constable.

Mr. Crawford replied that that had been proved by the witness himself.

His Worship considered that the evidence as to the charge of forgery was very weak against the prisoner, but as to the charge of cheating he believed there was sufficient evidence, and on the latter charge His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

On the application of Dr. Reid, His Worship admitted the prisoner to bail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your leader this morning, you allude my name as one of the directors of the Bank of Bombay. I retired finally in 1864, when there was *no* rule to advance on Joint Stock Company shares, and I am proud to say, I left that institution at a premium of 80 per cent. on its shares. My health is improving a little, and if I again become fit for work, I shall make every endeavour to make independent the Bank of Bombay and *not* as you suggest join as subordinate to the Bank of Bengal. It is *not* the fault of the people of Bombay, but fault like your paper done this morning degrading Bombay through whose subscription your paper obtained widespread fame.—Yours faithfully,

COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

AN EXHIBITION FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, the leading article should be publicly respected as being worthy of all possible credit, you have not only given credit where credit is due, but you would have been justified in extolling more extensively the *services and exertions* of the Commissioners or Political Agents of Nagpore and Jubbulpore. Surely if this can be carried out by one mind in districts where every difficulty hourly presented itself, does it not read to any sensible man shame and disgrace to the leading city on this side of India. I will not say more to-day beyond inviting some influential firm to come to the front, call a meeting, and see what can be done.

4th April. ADVANCE.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Elphinstone Company, the directors urged the new shareholders to agree to further calls being made on them. One of the directors stated "that the shareholders might depend upon having every consideration from the directors. They had ample proof of that."

The result of the meeting was a call; and of this call, which is being made by instalments, the sum of Rs. 50 per share became due on the 1st instant—and an advertisement appears in your columns that all arrears will be charged interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum! Is this consideration, or what is it?

I am not a defaulter, but many are from no fault of their own, and I think the directors might act up more to their promises and at the same time deal fairly to all parties if they simply charge current rates of interest instead of forcing a profit out of the new to the benefit of the old shareholders in the Company.

Ten per cent. per annum was the rate of interest at which the directors were told they could borrow money, and that rate would be a fair one to levy. A SHAREHOLDER.

5th April.

[We think the Directors act quite rightly in charging the highest possible rate of interest, unless indeed they gave a distinct pledge not to do so. The money is urgently needed for carrying on the works of the Company, and every day's delay causes a serious loss to the general body of shareholders. Defaulters who cannot afford to pay calls on their shares ought to be forced to sell them to men who have capital to invest in such undertakings.—ED. *B. G.*]

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, 1ST APRIL.

FANCY! the "express" from Bombay to Calcutta only taking three days and one hour, i. e., the mail left Bombay at 7½ P.M. on the 13th, and reached Calcutta at 8½ P. M. on the 16th ultimo. This was actually the case with the English mail of the 26th February. The speed attained by the postal department in this line has been so much as eighteen miles an hour; but the Director General of Post Offices thought this too break-neck a rate of travelling, especially for so easily capsizable a vehicle as a mail cart, and so limited it to sixteen. You have, of course, heard often enough of want of celerity in the transit of our Indian mails; but never before, I presume, have you heard of an excess in speed being otherwise than approved of. However, in this, consideration for both horses and drivers has been had without much apparent detriment to the public interests. The distance at present done by the mail cart is four hundred and odd miles, and this is from Nagpore to Mirzapore, the whole of which is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. F. J. Jordan, on whom the excellency of the arrangements, and the capital condition of the horses, reflect the highest credit. Nor does Mr. Jordan confine his whole time and attention to the practical working of the line, though he certainly does so to the improvement generally of his whole department. You are already familiar with the contents of his *Postal Guide*, a small work which he published a couple of years ago to the immense convenience of the Indian public. He has just issued a fourth and much improved edition, for which the calls numbered nearly two thousand. A fifth edition, which he purposes publishing shortly, will be a still more enlarged one, embodying a mass and variety of information not only in connection with all that appertains to the postal department, but many other subjects of moment and importance to all classes of society. Indeed, Mr. Jordan's great zeal for the public service, and particularly the interest that he takes in every detail, the minutest, of his department, to which he seems to be devotedly attached, deserve every commendation; hence this somewhat prominent notice of his meritorious exertions, of which, I may add, he is too modest to speak himself. And this more especially to place an example before the numerous other post-masters and inspectors of post-offices, that they may be incited to emulate it. The general public are also indebted to Mr. Jordan for establishing the Government Van between this and Mirzapore. By this means a traveller accomplishes the journey in about thirty-six hours for the moderate charge of Rs. 30, whereas Howard Brothers charge Rs. 100 for the same trip, which is not half so comfortably or expeditiously performed in their carriages as in the van. The consequence is, that Howard Brothers are being fast run off the field. The road between this and Mirzapore is the best (with the exception of a small portion over the Kuttra Pass) as regards metalling, and the most picturesque as regards scenery, that exists in India. There is, however, a want of bridges over the several streams by which it is intersected; but as they were not built ten years ago, it is quite out of the question to make the attempt now, when the railway will, in couple of months, be the main, if not the only, channel of traffic. But I do think that as the road, for more than eighty miles, runs through the Rewah territories, the Rajah, who is reported to be wealthy, might be induced to bridge over some of the larger streams, as a material improvement to his own country. Rewah is a rather large town, with a pretty considerable traffic, but sadly in want of good roads, and Myhere, the nearest railway station to it, is forty-two miles off: so that, this much of the once great Deccan road, can never be abandoned as the highway for country carts, &c., to the capital and interior districts of His Highness. There is a capital dak bungalow at Rewah, as, indeed, there is all along the road at convenient distances; on arrival at it, the Rajah's dewan, or prime minister, a respectable and intelligent Hindoo, waits on you, and shows every disposition to be civil and attentive to your wants. He has a most beautiful garden adjoining the dak bungalow, which, it would appear, he keeps up mainly for the benefit of European travellers. The Rajah himself lives at a place called Govindghur, 16 miles from Rewah. He is said to be a great *shikaree*, and the jungles in his dominions abound with game of every description. On the walls of his palace at Rewah may be seen painted, in the most monstrous style, the scenes of his hunting exploits, the pictures, for the most part, representing the number of tigers shot on each occasion, at each place, as also the Rajah, with his guns, on an elephant, with a numerous following. The palace, itself, is grotesquely decorated, chandeliers and wall-shades and mirrors innumerable constituting the chief and most gorgeous attractions of the principal hall. From Rewah, which is 100 miles from Mirzapore, travellers generally stay for a meal at Myhere, 42 miles further on, and then make the journey to Jubbulpore—100 miles more—in from 10 to 12 hours (not by Howard's dak but by the Government Van). I have now been here four days, and have been almost all over the place and must certainly confess it to be a very pretty place indeed. There is only one more bridge to complete, and which is a pretty considerable one over the "Hurrun," and this, I am assured, will be completed quite in time for the line between Allahabad and this is to be opened, as at present fixed, on the 1st of June next. After that, there will only remain a break between Calcutta and Bombay of about 160 miles—the distance between Jubbulpore and Hoosungabad—and, owing to the engineering difficulties in the way, it is thought that it will take more than two years to finish this link to connect the two presidencies in one continuous and unbroken line. The distance between Jubbulpore and Nagpore is travelled either by doolie dak, covered carts, or the mail cart, and the journey under all circumstances is a most tedious one. After, however, the Jubbulpore line is opened, it is the intention of the postal authorities to run the present Government Van, which will be of no use on this side then, on the Nagpore road, which will be a great boon to the public, and of no small profit to the Government. And then travelling to Nagpore will be as pleasant as it is just now to Mirzapore, and *vice versa*, through a continuous avenue of most beautiful trees, and the ever-changing prettiness of an undulating country, abounding in rivers, tanks, and forests, though it must be confessed, and with regret, most sparsely inhabited, and, consequently, but little cultivated.

Jubbulpore is a considerable town, and, certainly, one of the cleanest I have seen in India. The municipalities of Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and Lahore, might well take a lesson from the Sanatary Code of the civil authorities here, for they, notwithstanding their immense resources in other respects, need it much in the way of practical management. The streets here are wide, well metalled, and well drained. There is a splendid market, regularly laid out, and always well stocked, and the houses generally are of good size, well built, and of pucka masonry, chiefly of stone which the surrounding hills supply in abundance. There are several fine tanks in the neighbourhood of the city, which, at the proper seasons, afford ample duck and snipe shooting. The great "School of Industry" is quite an institution of the place, and is said to be in a most thriving condition. The manufactures, such as durrees, carpets, towels, tints, &c., &c., turned out by the reformed thugs and their descendants, are the best of the kind to be procured in India; and, in justice to their self-esteem, I must say, they know how to charge for them, or, rather their Superintendent, for their work. There are some capital houses in the cantonments, occupied by the civil and military; and I am told that there were equally as many more good ones as are now standing which have been most wantonly destroyed by the waywardness of one little man, but in no little authority. The railway which, as originally designed, and, even to some extent, progressed with, ought to have skirted the nothern side of the city; instead of which, a sudden change was made, and in opposition to all other opinions to the contrary, Mr. Temple's to carry the line right through the cantonments and a portion of the city prevailed, and the result has been the destruction of house-property, public and private, to an enormous amount, to the very great disfigurement of a pretty station, and to the great cost of the railway company. In most other stations the grievance has been the inadequacy of compensation for houses demolished or land taken up by the railway company: here the complaint is, that money has been lavished in compensation—there being instances of so much as Rs. 70,000, and upwards having been given for such property, when its real value was actually not one-third that sum. Notwithstanding, however, the enormous profit, the owners would have rather continued in the possession of their beautiful estates than seen them crushed by the railway, especially when there was no absolute necessity for such a course, and an otherwise desirable and fast improving station thrown back half a century of its material progress. Lamentations on the subject are to be heard on every side, except of course that of the Chief Commissioner and the Vandals of the railway. It is not only money wasted in extravagant compensations, but also money thrown away on works partly finished and abandoned, that is the complaint of the Company here. I have no right to protest against, whilst both taken together, and not being able to say in how many more instances the same may be done again, give quite cause enough for alarm that the period is indeed distant when shareholders may expect to realize something more than the guaranteed 5 per cent. on their capital. And the sooner they and the Government look to the matter, and trust less to the local authorities, the better it will be for all parties.

It is useless to say to what size and importance in the social and commercial world Jubbulpore will rise gradually after the line hence is opened to Allahabad. This has already to a very great extent become the favorite route to Bombay with all homeward bound travellers from Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and when the line is continuous from Calcutta and from Delhi to Jubbulpore, more especially when it is continuous to Bombay, not a single one will go any other away, having in view both the cheapness of the journey, and the saving in the overland passage money from Bombay. The cotton and the various other products of these and the North Western Provinces, will make their way to Bombay, instead of, as now, to Calcutta, which is so much out of the way of the nearest port of shipments for England and Europe generally. Last week, I met thousands of carts laden with cotton in impressed bales wending their way slowly and tediously along to Mirzapore: here to be pressed and then sent to Calcutta by rail or water. The delay and expense all this causes will be obviated in a great measure, when the line hence is opened to Allahabad, and wholly when it is opened to Bombay, completing the chain to Delhi and to Calcutta. And then, it can hardly be doubted, that Jubbulpore being on the highway, will become a great city far greater than Nagpore, both in native and European estimation, since its physical and geographical advantages over the capital of the Central Provinces being situated on an expansive plateau some 800 feet above the level of the sea, with a mild climate all the year round, are much greater and more obvious.

I have no local news to give you. The weather is exceedingly agreeable for this time of the year. We have had several fine showers lately, and I hear of no sickness. There is to be a station ball on the 4th instant, at which it is to be hoped, some few of our eight or ten "shins" will be successful enough to secure more permanent partners then mere dancing ones. Major Ryder leaves us in a day or two on his way home. I cannot say who is to succeed him in the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate.

PRACTISE OF TAKING SICK HINDOOS TO THE GANGES TO DIE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette of India* contains a series of papers on the subject of the custom of taking sick people to the side of the Ganges to die. The following is the resolution of Government:—

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—dated Camp Agra, the 14th November 1866.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1848 T, dated the 31st of August, submitting the opinions of the officers of Government and of the native gentlemen whom the Lieutenant Governor has consulted on the subject of the Hindoo practice of taking sick people to the rivers to die.

2. The Lieutenant Governor, in conformity with the view taken by the great majority of those consulted, admits that, in the present state of Hindoo public opinion, it would be inexpedient to prohibit the practice of taking sick people to the river to die; but His Honor thinks that the Government should take some measures openly to discourage the practice, and he proposes in this view that the following regulation be enforced by law, viz.:—

That notice of the intention to carry any sick person to the river-side to die shall be given in writing to the nearest police officer, at least some hours before removal; and that, failing such notice, all persons concerned in taking any sick person to the river to die shall be liable to imprisonment of either kind for ten years, or fine, or both; that the notice shall be signed by the nearest relation or friend in attendance on the sick person; that it shall give the name, age and sex of the sick person; the time at which he or she is to be removed; the ghaut or other place to which he or she is to be taken; that it shall declare the nature of the disease, and that there is no reasonable hope of recovery; and that the sick person, if capable of giving consent, has consented to his or her own removal. If there is a Kobiraj or other medical practitioner in attendance on the sick person, the notice to be accompanied by a certificate signed by the medical attendant to the same effect as the declaration contained in the notice.

3. The Governor General in Council is of opinion, after reading the interesting papers which accompanied your letter, that it cannot be reasonably believed that there is any intention on the part of friends and relations to hasten the death of those who are taken down to the river-side to die. Whether, however, the removal to the river-side does not, in some cases, have a mischievous effect on the sick and dying person, is doubtless more open to question. The whole subject seems to the Governor General in Council to be discussed with much candour and impartiality in the following extract from the letter of one of the native gentlemen consulted by the Lieutenant Governor:—

"The subject may be considered under the heads—*first*, that of *Ganga Jatra*, or the practice of taking sick people to the river-side to die; and *second*, that of *Antarjali*, or the ceremony of immersing the nether limbs of dying persons in water at the moment of death. The first is but the prelude to the second; but, taken by itself, there is nothing in it revolting or pernicious. As a general rule, it is resorted to only in the case of people advanced in years, who have been given up by their physicians, and whose dissolution is hourly expected. Men and women under 40 years of age are seldom taken, and children never. If allowance be made for these, as also for sudden deaths, want of means, and other causes which interfere with the practice, bearing in mind at the same time that 50 per cent. of children die before the seventh year of their age, and that three-eighths of the remaining 50 per cent. die before they grow up to the 40th year, it will be found that but a very small number of sick people are taken to the river before their death. Nor are the majority of those who are so taken subjected to any avoidable hardship or suffering. The time selected for the purpose is generally the dawn or the night, and every precaution is taken that the means of the dying and their nearest relatives can afford, to avoid exposure to the weather on the way and during their stay near the river. Medical treatment is never intermitted. This I state from extensive personal experience; and I have no hesitation in saying that the assertion of the editor of the *Dacca Prakash* about unconcerned excesare to the fierce rays of the sun, and to the violence of storms and rains, is as unfounded as the rest of his remarks are high-colored and exaggerated. Such exposure might take place by accident, but never by design or culpable neglect.

"What the physical effect of a transition from the close atmosphere of a sick chamber to the river-side may be on a dying person who has been given up by his medical attendant it is needless to enquire; for, eliminating the medical men to be inefficient in many cases, they are the best the patients can command, and their chance of life must, therefore, depend upon their treatment whether at home or by the river.

"It is not to be denied that the mental effect of announcing to a sick man that he is about to die, and of taking him to the place which is most intimately associated in his mind with immediate death, must be generally very depressing; but as they are not resorted until the attending physicians pronounce the patient to be past hope of recovery, their evil consequences cannot be great, nor can they over-balance the great good they otherwise effect by soothing the mind of the faithful at a time when, with eternity before him, he most needs the succour of a higher power than that of man. The anxiety which dying natives often evince to be taken to the river at their last moment, the supplications they put forth to impel their relatives not to lose time in affording them their last solace of religion, clearly show that the practice is not so repulsive to those who are most concerned in it as it may at first sight appear to a foreigner. Certain it is that the announcement of the near approach of death to the dying cannot be avoided for it is at that time that religion steps in, and, whether it be in the form of religious consolation, the last mass, or the ceremony of crossing the Styx (*Voiturant*), invariably does long before, what the 'processien to the Ganges' but supplements in case of the Hindoos. It might offend our feelings of delicacy, but there is nothing in it that would amount to criminal neglect or render any party morally culpable. The Hindoos believe that it is unfortunate to die within a room; and, therefore, in places where the river Bhaugiruttee is not easily accessible, the dying are taken out of the house and placed in an open spot surrounded by tulsi shrubs with their body touching the bare ground. This, as regards exposure, is worse than the procession to the Ganges: for in the one case, the patient is kept in a room, and in the other under the canopy of the sky; and, for the sake of consistency, the one ought to be as soon suppressed as the other. The concern of the dying, however, at such a time is with his Maker; and Government cannot, without doing great violence to the religious belief of the people, interfere and legislate as to how and where a man should die.

"As regards *Antarjali*, it is no doubt a very offensive ceremony. As a religious observance, it is not enjoined by the Hindoo shastras as absolutely indispensable, nor is any penalty attached to its neglect. From its very nature it cannot be observed except along the banks of the Bhaugiruttee, otherwise called the Ganges, for it is there alone that the ceremony is enjoined, and consequently it is confined to but a few districts of Bengal; but it nevertheless exercises a potent influence on the minds of the community; and, as a means of spiritual consolation to the dying, it is most intimately connected with the religious fabric of Hindooism.

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"The ceremony, barbarous as it is, has been in practice from time immemorial, and to suppress it a case ought to be made out sufficiently strong to justify legislative interference. This, I believe, has not yet been done. The mere fact of a particular custom being barbarous is enough: it must be proved likewise to be criminal before legislation can be brought to bear upon it. I am aware that the European mind has been from a long time inflamed by exaggerated stories of enormities committed during the ceremony of *Antarjali*. It is generally belived that the mouth, nostrils, and the ears of the dying are stuffed with clay, and death is hastened by immersion of the head into water. These are, however, not facts. The mother limbs are not immersed, the body being supported on the lap of a relative, and nothing is put in the mouth but drops of water. Further, the immersion is never thought of until the death-rattle has set in, and the dying is in his last gasp. It is a mistake to suppose that those who have to get rid of troublesome and obnoxious relations would wait till that moment, and then commit a gratuitous murder. There are ample opportunities during sickness and at other times to effect their purpose, without the least apprehension of detection. The anxiety to get rid of a relation must be mild indeed, which would patiently wait till that relation has the death-rattle set in his throat. It is possible that criminal neglect should take place in the cases of old prostitutes in populous towns, who sometimes bequeath their property to their priests or goorooo on condition of their taking them to the river at the time of their death, and performing funeral rites, for, in such cases, the persons employed in attending the sick at the river-side are the merest mercenaries, whose interest and that of their employer would be to get rid of such patients as soon as possible. But they are quite exceptional; and, however much official interference may be desirable in such cases, it cannot be brought to bear against the general practice of *Antarjali*; unprotected persons left in similar circumstances in their own homes would be equally liable to the same neglect.

"It has been said 'that persons who are taken to the river-side to die, but who recover and return, are looked upon with disgust, and excluded from caste.' This, however, is not the case. I can, as a Hindoo living in that part of the country where the practice in question is in every-day observance, most positively declare that no person suffers any social inconvenience on that account. Such return entails no stigma, and no disgrace, much less any loss of caste; indeed, I had never heard of such a thing until I read of it in your letter. Perhaps the impression of loss of caste has originated from the visit paid to the goddess Kalli, and from certain other ceremonials observed on such occasions before returning home. They are, however, thanks offering and pecautionary measures, and not expiations.

"Such being the case, you will perceive that what has been supposed to be 'a powerful inducement to the commission of murder, does not exist at all. I do not deny that the practice is a very repulsive one, and I would hail the suppression of it as a blessing to the country. But I do not think that the time has come when it could be put down by Government interference without giving serious offence to the religious feeling of the great bulk of the Hindoo community of Bengal. Such interference, while it would prove intolerant and highly vexatious, will do little in favor of humanity and civilization. The evil is one of those which should be removed by education and enlightenment, and not by the hand of law. It has already begun to die out, and, if left to itself, will soon disappear; while legislation on the subject is sure to give it an adventitious importance and evoke the most serious discontent."

4. Taking this to be essentially a correct account of the custom, and of the mode in which it is carried out, the Governor General in Council would be very glad to see it discontinued; but he is not prepared to say that it is desirable to have recourse to special legislation for its repression, particularly by recourse to what in India would be the highly preventive measure of a compulsory notice to the Police.

From the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(dated the 31st January, 1867).

I have considered in Council your despatch dated the 1st December, No. 85 of 1866, forwarding correspondence regarding the practice of taking sick Hindoos to the river-side to die.

2. I agree with your Excellency in Council that it would be well if this practice were to be discontinued, but that it is not desirable to have recourse to special legislation for its repression, particularly through the intervention of the Police.

DISEASE AMONG MAIL HORSES ALONG THE MIRZAPORE AND NAGPORE ROADS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gazette of India* contains the following letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the Director General of the Post Office, and Report by Mr. Quallet, Veterinary Surgeon, upon the epizootic which has for the last two years attacked the mail horses on the Mirzapore and Nagpore and Khandwa and Agra Roads:—

From C. BERNARD, Esq., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces, to Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,—(No. 603—55, dated Nagpore, the 22nd Feby. 1867.)

With reference to your predecessor's letter No. 2382 of the 30th November 1865. marginally noted, I am directed to forward copy of a Report, signed by Mr. C. Hutchinson and Veterinary Surgeon Quallet, regarding the disease which has recently carried off so many horses on the Mail line between Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

2. Mr. Quallet appears to have done his best to ascertain and verify all the facts regarding, and the symptoms of, the disease. Though the epidemic had abated before he arrived, yet opportunities were still available of testing the character of the symptoms. It seems to be quite clear that the disease is an epizootic of somewhat the same character as cholera. It has its origin in the air breathed, or the water drunk, by the animals attacked. It is highly contagious, but spreads rather through the breath, or through the air tainted by the feces of the diseased animals than by touch.

3. The enqiry has established a high degree of probability, if not a certainty, that the disease was first contracted by animals drinking the water of the jungle streams and rivers which run by their stages. Even where well water is available, it may sometimes be similarly tainted, if the well from which it comes, is situated in the bed or basin of such streams. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to accept this deduction of the Committee regarding the malarious effect of the water of jungle streams, because in other parts of these Provinces such water, has been found to cause very fatal forms of fever, and even cholera itself to attck the people who drunk it during certain seasons of the year.

4. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that, in the rainy season, the consumption by Mail horses of new rank grass may be one of the causes of the diseases. Dried grass, indeed, is stacked at every stage; and, as far as may be, the horses are fed upon it during the wet months. But still, unless the supervision be very strict, the supplies of this dry grass run short, and rank and wet herbage is given to the horses.

5. What the Committee say regarding the hard work which made the Mail horses more prone to the diseases, and less able to resist its attacks, is doubtless true. The work of Mail horses is necessarily hard on a road where high speeds are maintained, and the gradients are occasionally heavy. But the work was not too hard when the full numbers of horses were in working order at each stage. When, however, some fell ill or died, the work became doubly hard on the survivors,—for the Mails must be carried, and new horses could not be bought on or near the line of road. In this way heavy work may have contibuted to make the disease more fatal.

6. Although no real or sufficient cure for the disease was discovered, yet it is satisfactory to learn that the local Postal authorities did all they could, and indeed did much to mitigate its severity. The stages were moved from one spot to another, diseased horses were separated, stables were fumigated, and different modes of treatment were adopted. The Veterinary Surgeon's testimony to the excellence of the food, and the cleanliness of the stables, provided for the Mail horses is very creditable to the Postal Department.

7. The practical recommendations which the Chief Commissioner would press on your attention after considering this Report, are—

I.—That the stages be so re-arranged as to leave no stage near any of the streams or rivers where the disease has been most violent.

II.—That at every stage, where there is no water but river water, a well be sunk at a sufficient distance from the river bed. The horses' attendants should then be compelled to water their horses, and even wash them with well water. If your Department should have difficulty in sinking wells in the manner proposed, the Chief Commissioner can arrange for having the work done by the Public Works officers stationed on the Northern Line, in this case, early intimation should be given of the places at which wells are needed, in order that the work may be completed before the rainy season sets in.

8. * I am to add that, as the services of Veterinary Surgeon Quallet were obtained by the Chief Commissioner, it seems necessary for this Administration to recommend such special remuneration as may be fit in Mr. Quallet's behalf. That officer has done his work well; and drawn up, with Mr. Hutchinson's help, a good and useful Report. He will, before he returns to Agra, have travelled about a thousand miles of Mail road, and made enquiries at more than a hundred stages. A deputation of Rs. 150 a month for the period of his absence, together with all *bona fide* travelling expenses, should, I am to recommend, be granted to him.

9. With reference to the final paragraph of Mr. Quallet's Report, in which he remarks that he had no opportunity of treating diseased animals, and so discovering what treatment would be best for this particular disease,—a disease which, during a long veterinary experience, Mr. Quallet has never before seen, I am to make a further suggestion. In case the disease should re-appear during the coming hot weather, or during the rainy season, Mr. Quallet might hold himself in readiness at Allahabad to visit the Mail line again, so soon as the disease re-visits the Mail horses. If this were arranged, the Chief Commissioner would take care that early intimation should be given to Mr. Quallet, in the event of his services being required.

Report of Enquiry held by Messrs. Quallet and Hutchinson into the Horse Disease of 1866 between Jubbulpore and Nagpore.

Mr. Quallet having arrived from Allahabad, we commenced our investigation at Jubbulpore on the 23rd January 1867. We divided our enquiries into four general heads, sub-dividing these again, as the subject required. The following are the four divistons:—

1*st*.—The disease itself.

2*ndly*.—Its origin.

3*rdly*.—Its effects.

4*thly*.—Its remedy, meaning thereby what has been, and what might be, done to check it.

Firstly, then, our primary enquiries were directed towards the disease itself, and we tried to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with it in the following way:—

1*st*.—By ascertaining from a number of credible and intelligent witnesses the chief distinguishing symptoms.

2*ndly*.—By ascertaining these symptoms ourselves from personal examination of living horses attacked, and

3*rdly*.—By endeavouring, by dissection of the bodies of animals dying from the epizootic, to discover any abnormal appearances of structure, and, if possible, the cause of death. We accordingly examined a great number of men living at the stables, embracing actual owners of stages, their Mooktears, and the most intelligent men among the Bargeers. We found that the disease appeared under two distinct sets of symptoms, viz., those termed by natives "fever," and those called "fixed jaw." We merely give the native names. Whether these are two diseases, or merely the same disease under different appearances and symptoms, we are unable to decide. From the fact of the same horse never having the two diseases, or from the symotoms of both combined being never in one case, one would be inclined to imagine they are different diseases. But again the circumstance of the diseases appearing in one stable at the same time, one horse being attacked with "fixed jaw," and another with "fever;" and from the fact that, in a certain locality, "fever" is more prevalent than "fixed jaw," the no one locality is free from both descriptions, makes us inclined to think they both may be merely the same disease attacking different organs, and thereby producing different symptoms and phases.

The witnesses we examined, one and all agree in describing "fever" as follows:—From perfect health the horse suddenly appears dull and off his feed. A swelling appears under the chest at the girthing place, which extends to the sheath, and down the hind legs. This swelling being apparently painless. The coat stares, and the belly is tucked up. The horse stales frequently, and in large quantities, passing a colorless urine. The body, ears, legs, and breath are very hot. This extreme staling being a fatal s

FRANCE.

(From the Home News, March 11)

THE great event of the week in Paris has been the trial of M. Emile de Girardin before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the charge of "exciting to hatred and contempt of the government," by articles in the 'Liberte.' The court was crowded, chiefly by advocates, and the greatest interest has been manifested in the case by the public. M. Emile de Girardin arrived at the opening of the court, shortly after 11 o'clock. He was accompanied by the printer of his journal who is included in the accusation. After some other cases had been disposed of, the affair was called on.—M. de Girardin, after answering the usual questions, made a little speech to the effect that in what he had written he had intended to use his right as a journalist as allowed by law, but not to attack the government in such a way as to excite to hatred and contempt of it. He might be believed when he said that as he had helped to found the government, as there was an absence of evil intention, he apprehended that the accusation could not be maintained.—The Public Prosecutor said that the Tribunal had not to deal with intention but with the fact that the government had been attacked in violent articles. It was, however, evident that there had been evil intention, since all that could be urged against the government had been brought into strong relief; whilst the material improvements it had effected had not been noticed, and nothing was said of the treaty of commerce with England, one of its greatest acts. He demanded a condemnation.—M. de Girardin, in reply, contended that he, in the criticisms he had made, had not exceeded his right. He had, in fact, only written a page of history. He had not, it is true, referred to the treaty of commerce, though, in writing, that act had occurred to him; and his reason for being silent was, that a promise which had been made on the conclusion of that treaty had not been kept. That promise was that French manufacturers in order to enable them to compete with foreigners, should have cheap coal. But they had it not. Yet coal was to a manufacturer what amunition was to an army, and without it they were certain to be defeated, as the Austrians were with the needle-gun at Sadowa. —The court allowed the defendant the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and condemned him to a fine of 6000f. The printer, M. Serriere, was condemned to pay a fine of 100f.—M. de Girardin has appealed against the decision.

The new scheme for the reorganisation of the army was laid before the Legislative Body on March 7. The term of service is fixed at five years in the active army, and four years in the reserve, and for young recruits not comprised in the active army, four years in the reserve and five years in the Mobile National Guard. Soldiers of the line are not allowed to purchase exemption from further service, but may be replaced by soldiers of similar regiments who have entered upon their fifth year of service. The Mobile National Guard comprises men who have procured substitutes, and young recruits, who have served four years in the active —the term of service is five years. The Mobile National Guard cannot be called out without a special law being passed for that purpose. Soldiers at present in the line will form part of the Mobile National Guard for a period of two years, after the expiration of the seven years' term of service.

The state of unpreparedness in which the French Exhibition building now is, has led to serious doubts whether it will be ready for opening on the day appointed. The emperor visited the building on March 8, and it is said that he expressed his great satisfaction with the progress made, and the activity shown in pushing forward all the preparations. He urged the French exhibitors not to allow themselves to be behind the exhibitors of other countries, in having all their articles ready to be shown at the specified time.

MAJOR ANSON'S MOTION.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

We have already shown that there are many grave objections to the plan proposed by Major Anson for introducing native troops into our military system as auxiliaries to or substitutes for, the regular Army in the duty of furnishing garrisons for certain stations; but it will be exceedingly satisfactory to us if the gallant officer, now that he has got his committee, should convince them the measure he advocates can be adopted with economy and safety. Many of the remarks which were directed to temper any expectations of great results from the suggested interpolation of Sikh regiments or regiments of Hindostanees in our regular service of reliefs and garrisons by General Peel, Lord Hartington, and others, were, in fact, anticipated in the article which appeared in the Army and Navy Gazette previous to the debate, but Major Anson stated his views with fairness and ability, and, backed by Captain Vivian, Mr. Laing, and others, displayed so good a case for inquiry that we think the Government exercised a very sound discretion in granting the committee. We do not expect much benefit of a practical kind from its labours. We shall be delighted, however, if any considerable advantage should be obtained, and if it be proved that native troops may be employed to relieve British troops without detriment to the interests of the Army as an imperial institution, and without injury to the prestige of the empire. There is in the idea itself a good deal of a romantic character. The Sikh is a picturesque fellow to look at. He has a handsome face of the Jewish type, a tall, slight graceful figure—rather over light in the thighs, and has a swashbuckler swaggering air which is all in favour of him as a soldier. But, in fact and truth, the sect, for it is nothing more, is a small and truth, the sect, for it is nothing more, is a small and not increased since the days of Ranjeet Sing, and we very much doubt if the swarms of soldiers which some of our contemporaries speak of could be found in the Punjab at a pinch, or if any force of volunteers, to be numbered by thousands, could be raised for garrison duty in peace time. The Sikhs are generally married, and, in case of death, wives and families must be provided for. It is much to be doubted if Fane, Probyn, Hughes, or any favourite leader of the Punjabees, would like the prospect of living with his regiment for several years in the localities Major Anson would assign to their care. He will have to satisfy the committee that British officers would be readily found to undertake garrison duty under ordinary circumstances with these native regiments. The question put by us, and by General Peel, has not been answered. What is to become of the British regiments relieved by these native levies? And we ask further, can or employed indeed without diminution to the reputation of the empire? There is an impression abroad that the military spirit and power of this country are on the decline. That is, we believe and hope, an erroneous impression, although we are not quite so quarrelsome, or ready to ask battle for an idea as we were in times not very long ago. The Sick Man might die and be—buried without our raising finger to trigger for him, even in the way of a funeral volley. The danger which lies in the prevalence of such a notion is that it invites attack or provokes unendurable insult. If we were to employ those native troops, which may well be styled mercenaries, for no one could pretend they were doing duty for their own country in serving us and in guarding our foreign possessions it would be accepted as a proof of our growing decay and weakness, and the results might be more serious than are anticipated. There is a dilemma in the matter not easy of solution. If a large number of British troops be relieved, what is to become of them? If the relief is small, will it be worth while making it? It will not be very pleasant to say to an English gentleman "We want you to go with your native regiment to Fever Island because English soldiers die there," and if we add "We will pay you handsomely," the Chancellor of the Exchequer may fail to appreciate the advantage of the proposal. But there is staring us in the face a fact of paramount importance, which seems to have been overlooked in the assumption that we can get any number of soldiers in India. It is the fact that at present our native army in India is short by full 3,000 of its complement, and no one who knows the country would consent to the reduction of a man from the 57,000 or 58,000 British troops at present scattered over its surface, which are popularly represented to be 65,000 or 70,000 strong. The Northern races of India—the Affghans, Beloochees, Ihats, and the like, may make very good soldiers, though we would rather not undertake to march with them in company of Mr. Laing's friend to Paris by any overland route; but they are not likely to make themselves very popular in strange colonies or garrisons, and it would be difficult to persuade them, if they were induced to cross the seas, that they were not in a state of war, and had not a right to treat the people as enemies or as conque red races. Still we are far from saying the experiment ought not to be made; still less that it is hopeless. If it recommend itself by economising the life, health, or money of the British people, the gratitude of the nation will be due to Major Anson, whose opinion is entitled to every respect, and goes far to remove from the project a certain suspicion of hopelessness in our own minds. The arguments drawn from the example of ancient empires and modern states are not worth much, or are rather damaging than otherwise. The foreign levies of Rome were the ultimate cause of her ruin as a Republic, as Cæsar's invasion might show us. France uses her Algerines very sparingly, and found the indigenous Arabs too strong for the Parisian stomach, ner has she sent them to any important foreign garrison. As to Spain, we look on her now as a standing warning against doing anything she has ever done in the days of her prosperity. If Great Britain cannot provide for the garrison duty of her colonies and possessions abrond in a period of peace it is a bad sign of the times. In time of war, indeed, she has in the races of India a vast reservoir, which she can tap at any time with the magic word "Loot," and myriads of horsemen and footmen would pour forth for a raid in any part of the world against any enemy, just as of old the tide of warrior nations was wont to flow from Central Asia over the west and south. The debate on Major Anson's motion is valuable to those who took part in it, and we could add to the force of the views expressed by the speakers on both sides. We should like to show to the Engineer in London a quota of our fellow-subjects from Hindostan, and all the regions of the Isles of the Sea, kneeling on the flanks of our Household Brigade, or forming a picturesque variety to the solid lines of the Guards, but we fear it is not to be. If they could be tried over the day before a review, and carried back when it was over, the thing might be managed, but till then; though it is not so easy to see why a few deserving soldiers, such as those splendid-looking veterans of the Governor Body-Guard, should not be invited for a limited stay on duty at the Queen's *honoris causa*. Young men might be dangerous if they could not observe the limits of social life as the comrades of the Life Guards or Blues. plan, hoping and wishing it every rations stated cause us to appre-

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	do.
" demand	.....	2s. 1d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	} 2s. 0 d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 5 h April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Managers.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2 0¼ per Rupee.

3	do.	2 0¼ "
2	do.	2 0¼ "
1	do.	2 0¼ "
On demand		2 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 mts' sight above £50		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand		..... 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland	do.	} 2s. 0d.	"
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of Newsouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, ST. HELEN'S COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	2s. 1d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to or from Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted from the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DUNLAP, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL — Francs 49,000,000 (£1,960,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—16, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.

" France and the Continent of Europe.

" Egypt.

" Calcutta.

" Madras and Pondicherry.

" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.

" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.

" Sydney and Melbourne.

" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. (TO) MULLER, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,19,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,409 (£ 22,040).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Frankissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HERRALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINDSOR, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, London.—J. A. BELL, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	..	..at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do.	..	..at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do.	..	..at 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand	..	..at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	..	..at 2s. 0¼d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	.....	at 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 5 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 5	ditto,	nine ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on applicati n to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus ;—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st April 1867.

BANKS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co. No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO BE LET.—TWO GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rupees 250 per month. For further information, apply at the premises.

TO LET.—From the 7th April, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, situated on the West side of Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. O'LEARY, Esq. For Rent and other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

TO LET.—From the 1st proximo, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW situated on the West side of Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. W. E. CRUM. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6, Rampart Row.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. No. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper Storied Commodious BUNGALOW in Maragon Maria Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, from the 15th April or with immediate possession, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, Rent Rs. 225. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba on the west side facing the Sea. It has a large Drawing Room (Oil painted), a Dining Room, and three Bed Rooms also facing the Sea, with a large Compound and Fountain with beautiful Garden. It could also be let furnished if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a large Comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Belasis Road, lately vacated by Mr. Ardaseer Limjee. Also a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Khundalla Hill for the present Season. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AS FOLLOWS :—

TO LET with immediate possession three BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rents Rs. 600, 350 and 225. Two Bungalows on Cumbala Hill. Rent Rs. 500 each.

Three BUNGALOWS in Mazagon. Rents Rs. 200, 200, and 150.

One Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, Rent reasonable.

An upper-storied commodious BUNGALOW at Love Grove Vellard, facing the Sea rent reasonable.

Five BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rents Rs. 200, 200, 150, 75, and 60.

Three BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rents Rs. 250 150, 150. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

OFFICES TO LET AS FOLLOWS :—

First floor of a House in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank. Rent Rs. 125.

Second floor of a House in Meadow Street above Messrs. Brice and Co., spacious office apartments in Meadow Street on the first floor lately vacated by the Grand Finance, opposite the Oriental Bank.

A shop and a godown in Meadow Street, opposite to the late Bombay Bank's premises.

First floor of a house in Church Gate Street above Messrs Merjee, Johnstone and Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap.

A three-storied house with a godown in Church Gate Street on the ground floor. Rent reasonable.

Apartments in Apollo Street lately vacated by Mr. Cleary.

A comfortable office room with another small room at 11, Forbes Street. Rent Rs. 50 only, for rent and particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent. 11, Forbes Street.

TO LET.—A large BILLIARD ROOM, all complete, splendidly situated in Fort overlooking the whole of the Harbour. Address E. TONKINS, Office No. 3, Sassoon Buildings, East, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.) Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

LARGE and Airy OFFICE PREMISES at 25, Apollo Street, TO BE LET for Mercantile purpose. Rent Rs. 100 monthly.

TO LET, from the 15th May, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, and formerly occupied by MR. BIRCH. Apply by letter to "H. G." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Victoria Bunder, each capable of holding upwards of 1,000 Bales of Goods. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited). Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE a quantity of Troop and CUDDY STORES landed ex Ships "DILAWAR" and "DILHARNE" in excellent order, consisting of Beef, Fork, Flour, Preserved Meats and Vegetables, &c., also Porter in bottle and bulk.

For particulars as to price, &c., apply to Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, one English-built CUTTER, 25 feet long, with Oars, Rowlocks, and Awning, complete.

One JOLLY BOAT, with Oars, Awning, &c. complete.

One First Class TONEY with Awning and Sails complete. Apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few coils of best English CORDAGE from 3 Inch downwards; also a few Cases of CHAMPAGNE and SHERRY. Apply to BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE DOOBASH, Marine Lane.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1864, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited). Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, which is say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February, 1867.

FOR SALE.—A Magnificent set of IRON STABLE FITTINGS, of the most approved London style, and complete in every respect.

They comprise 6 Stalls, 6 Loose Boxes, Enamelled Mangers, Water Troughs, and Wall Plates, Racks, Gutters, Iron Window Frames, and Iron Gates

Also a first class Iron Roof for the above, measuring over all 64 feet by 99 feet, strong, neat and most efficiently ventilated.

The above fittings are by one of the most celebrated London Makers, and having been specially designed as a model system of stabling for India are eminently worthy of attention.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co. Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Office,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at reduced Prices, Portable and Horizontal Steam Engines. On view at the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY'S Premises at Colaba. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, the HOUSE called "THE BYKE," the Property of DR. LEITH. Apply to MESSRS. VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 14 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsey containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 12 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. B. WILSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

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FOR SALE, TO MESSES, &c.—We are in receipt of a large supply of TENANT'S BEER, (Capsuled) in excellent order and are selling off for Rs. 5½ per dozen, cash, to effect speedy

5 per cent. discount allowed to large purchasers—
TERMS—CASH. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

			p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	"	12 0 qts
CHAMPAGNE.	Chateau Beltasse		20
	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qua	}	29
	Roederer Cabinet Blanche		38
	Vieux Pale		18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux		25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne		35

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. 1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—		
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15 "
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18 "
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25 "
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18 "
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25 "

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Newly arrived, and in excellent condition. Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Terms—Cash. Apply to the Godown Keeper of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the und